## DEMOCRATIC RECONCILIATION.

A Plan for Bringing It About in New York.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AS ARBITER.

The Assent of Many of the Party Leaders Obtained.

WITHOUT UNITY NOTHING.

Heeding the Portents of 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.1

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1879.

During the present week a plan for the reorganization of the democratic party in the city of New York, and for the reconciliation of its factional elements in the State at large, has been developed, and in the estimation of its originators it has a reasonable prospect of success. creat pains have been taken to keep the plan a profound secret, its originators being unwilling to dis-close its purposes until those entrusted with perfecting it had entirely completed its details. Yesterday a prominent democratfrom the city of New York visited Syracuse, entrusted with an important mission to the democracy of the interior of the State. This gentleman unfolded to the representative of the HERALD the following scheme, which he is confident will meet with success. He is a prominent politician, who enjoys the confidence of the leaders of the party in New York, and who has frequently been entrusted with important duties in behalf of his party. He

It is well known that at present the democratic party in the city and State of New York is divided two factions, which are known as Tilden and anti-Tilden factions. The result of the recent election demonstrated conclusively to the prominent members of each faction that without unity the party might as well abandon all hopes of carrying New York in 1880. The fact was also developed that the com-bined vote of the members of both factions was considerably in excess of the republican vote. Until after the result of the late election was declared, it is well understood that Mr. Tilden firmly believed that the faction of the demo cratic party which trained under his banner would certainly carry the State. Tilden believed that Robinson would be elected by a popular wave, like the one which made him Governor before. It is well known that the Tilden and Robinson faction belittled the strength of the Tammany candidate for Governor both in the city of New York and in the State, and the opposition faction do them the credit to believe that they at least were honest in the opinion that the latter would not receive 25,000 votes in the State. ELECTION LESSONS.

The Tammany vote in the State was, in fact, like a thunderclap in a clear sky to the Tilden and Rob-inson men. They immediately set up a mighty big thinking and the result was that they quickly saw that the faction represented by the Tammany candidate in New York and in the State at large must be conciliated, or the demo-cratic party in the State would be practically a nonentity in the Presidential election of next year. The anti-Tilden faction, represented by such leaders as Judge Church, Judge Comstock and Francis Kernan, reached a similar conclusion, fully as soon as did the Tilden wing of the party. In other words, the fact that Mr. Cornell was a minority Governor-elect, who owed his success solely to the divisions in the domocratic ranks, caused the scales to drop from the eyes of the leaders of both factions Then it was that the leaders aforesaid saw that without a reconciliation of these factions the democratic party in the State of New York would b powerless to aid in the election of a democratic President and that the electoral votes of New York would be given to the republicans.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY. Overtures were at once made, originating, it is understood, in New York, looking to a speedy sethere another difficulty presented itself. The time for bringing about such a reconciliation is shorttoo short to await with safety the assembling of th Convention next spring which will elect delegates to the National Convention, and to commit to that body the hazardous task of becoming the arbitrato between the factions. It was seen that the Tilden tion in the Assembly districts in the State, and it was also almost certain that if the settlement of the difficulties was postponed until the assembling of that Convention ouly failure and consequent disaster would result. The Tilden faction, controlling the organization, would, it is believed, admit to the Convention only the anti-Tammany delegation from New York city. leaving the Tammany Chief and the Tam braves out in the cold. There could be one result from such a proceeding. The Tammany Chief would organize another bolting convention and, electing a set of delegates, would present himself and his followers at the door of the National Convention demanding admittance the regular and representative delegation from the State of New York. In the event that he and his delegates were excluded on the ground of irregularity it is positive that the Tammany chief would again bolt the ticket, and thus destroy all prospects of democratic success in New York. With the prospect of victory reasonably sure with a united party to fight for it, the leaders saw clearly that reconciliation must be speedy and certain if brought about at all. A conference between leading democrats in New York was held some days ago and the plan was agreed upon.

THE BASIS OF RECONCILIATION. It was resolved to make ex-Governor Horatio Seymour the arbiter between the warring factions. It is proposed to have a number of the leading democrats of the State, including Church and Mr. Tilden, or representatives, meet shortly in the city of Utica and to have both sides present their glevances to the Sage of Dearfield. After hatening to these grievances Mr. Seymour is to be asked, first, to submit a plan for the reorganization of the party in the city of New York and to propose basis of representation in the coming State Convention not founded upon the vote of either faction, but in accordance with the same plan adopted in the Assembly districts in the State at large. The anti-Tilden leaders declare that, should such a plan be adopted, they will be perfectly contented to abide the result, and, if Mr. Tilden sh receive the votes of a delegation from New York, elected by such a plan, they would support him for the Presidency. Leading men of the Tilden faction Governor Seymour and pledge themselves to abide by his decision. The question then arises, Will Governor Seymour consent to serve in the capacity of arbitrer? I think

Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Senator Kernau, of Utica; Mr. William J. Moses, of Auburn; Mr. William Purcell and ex-Senator Raines, of Rochester; Mr. W. W. Wright, of Geneva, and many prominent and influential democrats. far the plan has met with cordial hearty indersement and the sincere co-operation of leading men in both factions of the party has been pledged to it. As soon as the gentlemen sent out to feel the pulse of the democracy of the rural districts have made their reports circulars are to be issued summoning the democracy to Utica

SEYMOUR FOR PRESIDENT. "I have been met in many localities with the re-mark that Governor Seymour himself might consent to become the candidate of the democracy for President in 1880, and that, consequently, he might feel disinclined to become an arbiter in a case in which he himself would be greatly interested. To all such questions I can safely say that no such situation is at all probable. Governor Seymour is fixed and unalterable in his determination never to run for any political office again or to accept any political tavors at the hands of his party. I have recently conversed with him and am firmly impressed with his sincerity and his firm determination not to become, even under any possible circumstances, the democratic candidate for President next year. The Governor's attention was called to the fact that since the recent election public opinion has seemed again to be turned toward him as the man of all men who could lead his party to victory in the next Presidential contest. With him as the Presidential candidate success in New York would be certain. With any other candidate it would be at the best problematical.

DETERMINED NOT TO BUN.
"Governor Seymour reiterated in the strongest and most emphatic terms his firm decision not to consent, under any circumstances, to become the Presidential candidate. When asked if he would not consent to accept the nomination, even to save the democratic party, he said that there were plenty of able and available But of one thing he was certainfactional strifes must cease and the party become united or it could not hope for success.

My informant left on Saturday for the western part of the State to consult with the democratic leaders in regard to the proposed plan to restore harmony to the party.

### THE STATE CANVASS.

THE PLUBALITIES IN THE RURAL COUNTIES. The official return from only one additional county was received last night. Heretofore in Greene county only Potter's actual plurality has been known, but now all the figures have been reported. They give the following pluralities:—Robinson, 1,058; Potter, 928;

lowing pluralities:—Hobinson, 1,058; Potter, 928; Beach, 915; Olcott, 953; Mackin, 906; Schoonmaker, 897; Seymour, 943.

Forty-nine counties have now been heard from on the vots for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and in these the plurality of Cornelis 50,131, and that of Hoskins is 38,882. Potter ran ahead of Robinson by 7,173 votes and Hoskins fell behind Cornell 3,018 votes. In forty-eight counties Carr's plurality is 38,846, Wadsworth's is 44,813, Wendell's is 41,792 and Ward's is 41,191.

#### THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

A HARMONIOUS SESSION OF THE ALDERMANIC

COUNTERS-MANY ERRORS UNEARTHED. The Board of County Canvassers continued their work of counting the votes cast at the last election through the day and up to a late hour last night. No changes of any importance were observable in the figures, and the work went on with scarcely a ripple to dis-turb the harmony of the proceedings. The only contests yet unsettled and which have been so far reached are in the cases of Messrs, Goodwin and Kavanagh, candidates for Aldermen in the Fifth dis-trict, and Robert H. Strahan and John W. Browning, Senstorial candidates in the Eighth. The result of the official canvass in this district depends almost solely upon the allowance of a change from 26 to 126 votes in the Thirty-third election district of the Seventh Assembly district, as explained in yes-

Seventh Assembly district, as explained in yesterday's Hrrand. Errors have been discovered in nearly all the districts so far canvassed. In the Second election of the Tenth Assembly no votes were registered for judges of the Marine Court. None of the returns from the Eighth election were found to be exactly correct.

One of the inspectors from the Seventeenth of the Seventh acknowledged yesterday afternoon to Mr. Poter Mitchell, counsel for Mr. Browning, that he and colleagues had made the canvass of their district on Sunday, four days after election, Mr. Mitchell quoted a section of the law relative to the duties of inspectors in canvassing, which says.—'Such canvass shall be public and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it has been fully completed.'' A singular coincidence was also pointed out in connection with the same contest. The Sunday canvass of this district gave Strahan 123 votes and connection with the same contest. The Sunday can-vass of this district gave Strahan 123 votes and Browning 93—a majority of 30 for the republican candidate. Insumuch as Mr. Strahan's entire ma-jority is only claimed to be 26, the importance of the work of these inspectors must be fully appre-

jority is only claimed to be 26, the importance of the work of these inspectors must be fully appreciated.

Last night the inspectors and poil clerks of the Thirty-third election district of the Seventh Assembly district were examined before the Supervisors' Committee on Corrected Returns. Both Messrs. Strahan and Browning were present. Mr. George Bliss acted as counsel for the former and Mr. Peter Mitchell for the latter. The first inspector sworn was John A. Lee, who testified to the sorrectness of the return of 126 votes for Strahan and 127 for Browning. A mistake had been previously made in the Strahan vote by somebody calling out 26, which had afterward to be rectified.

Lee was corroborated in these statements by his colleagues in the Board of Inspectors and also by the two poil clerks, Messrs. Kane and Thomas, James J. Feely, the Tammany inspector who, in answer to Colonel Bliss, stated that he represented "one fragment of the democratic party in the late election," swore that his attention was called to a mistake in the tally for Senator by a policeman. This assertion was flatly contradicted by the anti-Tammany inspector, who had not heard any such remark from a policeman. If it was made he would undoubtedly have overheard it. The anti-Tammanyite, however, agreed with the others as to the vote for Strahan being 126, and not 26 as originally reported to the Associated Press.

The Committee set down Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to hear arguments of counsel upon the powers of the committee to report in favor of rejecting the returns of the two impeached districts in case they believed that fraud had been practised.

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The Board last night concluded the canvass of the Eleventh district. It will probably take them the whole of next week to finish their labors.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers held their sixth session yesterday. Supervisor Moran occu-pied the chair. All the returns from the Thirteenth ward were sent back to the district canvassers for cor-rection. Thirty-three votes were cast for Cavanagh for County Clerk in one district of that ward, and they were returned as scattering, as were also all the they were returned as scattering, as were also all the votes for the independent democratic candidates; 155 votes cast for W. W. Goodrich for State Senator were returned as being cast for W. A. Goodrich. The total vote for Goodrich in the Thirteenth ward was 1,052, while Schroeder received, 2,111. After canvassing the districts down to the Eighteenth ward, the Board adjourned until tomorrow. They will conclude their labors on Wednesday next.

The city canvassers completed the canvass of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, and sent back a large number of returns for correction.

TAMMANY'S INTERNAL SOUABBLES. The contentions and quarrels between members of the Tammany Committee on Organization were the subject of investigation yesterday by the committee appointed for that purpose. The trouble between Colonel William R. Roberts and Coroner Henry Woltman is to be smoothed over, if possible, by abide by his decision. The question then arises, Will Governor Seymour consent to serve in the capacity of arbitrer? I think I can say, without question, that he will. He allows no man in America to surpass him in his love of and veneration for the democratic party, and it is believed that he could not refuse to act in the capacity mentioned if requested to do so by its representative and leading men.

SOUNDING THE LEADERS.

"For the purpose of ascertaining whether the plan proposed by the gentlemen who originated it would prove acceptable to the democracy of the State at large, emissaries are now visiting various cities in the State and will call upon leading democrats for the purpose of asking their views upon the subject. Among the democrats who are to be invited to the conference from the central and western parts of the State are Judge Comstock, Judge Pratt, Mr. N. F. Graves and Mr. Mr. Thomas F. Grady and two other adherents of

HOW THE PRESIDENT FEELS.

A staff correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing

from Washington November 13, says:—
I had an interview to-day with the President, who spoke freely upon the political situation. In answer to a question whether popular confidence in the administration did not in part underlies the republican reaction, the President said that probably that was the case to some extent. He thought that the republican party had been strengthened by its strict adherence to republican principles and by the refusal of the administration to submit to legislative coercion. The republican victories are, however, he herence to republican principles and by the refusal of the administration to submit to legislative coercion. The republican victories are, however, he said, probably due more to the popular belief that the Northern democracy upholds the Southern democrats in their practical sullification of the fittenth amendment. If the Northern democrats in Congress would insist upon fair elections in the South a great and desirable change would be quickly brought about. "For instance," said the President, "let them insist that the member from the shoestring district in Mississippi be elected by a full and free ballot. But the Northern democrats seem only too willing to profit by democratic accessions from the South, however obtained." The President said he heartily approved the proposal to send leading republican speakers to the Southern States. He wanted to see the time when republican orators would go to Louisiana as freely as to lows. He had urged in his own State Messrs, Garfield and Foster and others to go South, but the trouble was that our Northern republican appeakers had calculated on heins free from rolitical work after the Northern

HAMPTON AND GRANT.

WHY SOUTH CAROLINA WILL NOT SUPPORT ANY OTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE THAN SEN-

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph's Washington Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1879.

Much comment is made in administration cir-cles at the refusal of Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to unite in an expression of welcome to General Grant upon his the Tennessee. Since Senator Hampton's appear ance in the Senate amongst his Southern and North sition and has entirely abandoned the solemn promises which he made to the administration when they assumed the reins of government, removed the troops and turned over the State to him as its

the troops and turned over the State to him as its Governor.

Among the members of the administration yesterday some of the early relations between the President and Governor Hampton were alluded to, particularly recounting the interview between the President and Governor Hampton when the latter came from South Carolina to Washington for the purpose of personally assuring the President of his sincerity and his determination to co-operate in the policy of reconciliation in the South Isid down by the administration in its efforts to do away with all sectional bitterness.

It was mentioned that as long as Governor Hampton was permitted to use the federal patronage to carry out his promises, but the extremity to which he carried his demands made it necessary for the administration to exercise some discrimination in the appointments made in the South. Upon this Governor Hampton immediately turned his back on all his promises and became more intolerant even than those of his fellow-citizens whom he had previously censured.

Recent salvices received from South Carolina show

or his fenow-citizens whom he has breviously censured.

Recent advices received from South Carolina show
that his refusal to recognize General Grant is only a
part of his personal feeling in regard to the future
political condition of things. Senator Hampton
has also formally notified the Northern democratic leaders that the State of South Carolina will not under any circumstances support a
Northern Presidential candidate; that they are unanimously for Bayard, because as a Southern man
he has always been identified with their section, and
his sympathies have been with them in all their
troubles, both during and since the late war.

VIEWS OF AN OLD VIRGINIAN.

MR. RICHARD DUDLEY MASON ON THE POLITI-CAL SITUATION-THE DEMOCRACY AND ITS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 13th inst. prints a long interview with Mr. Richard Dudley Mason, of Virginia. Mr. Mason was born on the 12th of December, 1795. He is therefore a trifle short of his eighty-fourth year. Educated in France, he became at the early age of twenty-two an attaché to the American Legation in London; but, wearying of diplomatic service within the year, he gave up his official post and entered the University of Oxford. He was an inmate of Corpus Christi five years. After taking his degree he travelled extensively, and been abroad just twenty-one years. His fortune was ample, his modesty at least as great as his fortune, and his tastes simple and scholarly. He accepted a scat in the Virginia Assembly during a single ses-sion. He twice declined a seat in Congress and once seat in the Cabinet. He was offered the mission to France by two administrations, but he could never be induced to take office. "You do not appear," said the Courier-Journal co.

respondent, "to have a very high opinion of the present race of democratic politicians, Mr. Mason?"
"Indeed, I have not. But for the republican politicians, I should repeat in earnest what I said a while ago in jest, that they ought to be flung into the Potomac. They have gone wrong ever since the war—first, on the negro question; then on the money question; and now, on the culmination of their blundering, into an exigency on which the the war the status of the negro remained to be fixed. The extreme radicals proposed what finally

came to pass—complete citizenship. Instead of meeting this wild scheme with a counter-scheme, looking to the good of both races, the democratic party did nothing but bawl at the radicals. After the constitutional amendments were adopted they did nothing but bawl at the radicals. After the constitutional amendments were adopted they did nothing but bawl at them. They kept up this senseless outery until the birth of the rag baby, and then they took to fondling this bastard, and crooning over it, and arraying it in all manner of fantautic apparel, "rings on its Engers and bells on its toes," and such like tomfoolery; bringing the honored traditions of a long line of honest public men into discredit, along with the public decency and credit——"

"But," I interpolated, dreading somewhat a financial disquisition, "how about the extra session?"

"Abad job of work," said ke; "it was got up to kill off Tilden, to elect Mr. Blackburn Spoaker of the House, and to bring Mr. Thurman forward as the favorite of the field for President. It did none of these things. On the contrary, it gave rise to a great many foolish, excited sayings and doings, revived the sectional question, put a club in the hands of the republicans, unted the staiwarts and the conservatives, and threw every democratic interest into peril. Perhaps we got the organization of the lifeuse by it; perhaps we didn't. I understand from Montgomery Blair that Mr. Beck, who is a Scotchman, takes this view of it, but we must rumember that the Scotch are much given to making the best of bad bargains and taking consolation where they can get nothing better. I confess I do not see it in that light. I see in it a blumder, which is only the less to be forgiven because it sprang from motives of personal advancement."

"Do you really think so?"

"I am sure of it. There has, indeed, never been a party whose leaders were so untrue to it as the democratic party. They ack much so the selection of the vice, when would the soft and the proper of the second travel when they lay the

re continually allowing their desire to expose ack of virtue."

"You speak hardly, sir."

"I would be unjust to no man, nor to any

"But as to a democratic ticket next year, can we comp—?"

"There can be no compromise as to a principle. The democratic party cannot eat its cake and have it. Expedients to that end will go like the rest."

"There is Governor Seymour?"

"That is moonshine. Mr. Seymour would not have the Presidency, still less a hopeless race for it."

"Well, General Hancock?"

"It is never safe to run the lieutenant against the captain?"

"Well, General Hancock?

"It is never safe to run the lieutenant against the captain?"

"And Judge Davis?"

"Not pointed enough—lacks the Presidential angle—too fat."

"Do you think Mr. Tilden can be nominated?"

"I think he will be. The leaders dare not reject him and the people do not wish to. Mr. Tilden represents all that the rest do and an exceptional claim besides. Above all, he is in himself an issue. This latter cannot be resisted. Before the convention meets States enough will have spoken to secure his nomination. If democratis enough to defeat him at the polls can be found that will end the party, and, ridding the people of incompetent leadership, will enable them to organize a constitutional party of opposition founded in convictions and sufficiently inspired to come into power for good. I do not believe the day has yet dawned when it can be truly said that there is no God in Israel. I do not believe we have yet come upon the time when principles of evil shall constitute the rule and measure of success in public life. The fortunes of Mr. Tilden seem dark enough. But they are not to be considered lost as long as he is made the object of attack. Politicians do not waste their invective upon dead bodies."

GOVERNOR FOSTER'S DENIAL

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1879. A special dispatch to the Enquirer from Columbu reports an interview with Governor-elect Foster, in which he denies that he wishes to succeed Mr. Thurman as Senator, or that he desires to fill the late Senator Chandler's place as chairman of the National Republican Committee.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY ON THE CAPE COD SHORE-THE LINE TO BE LANDED AS SOON AS THE WEATHER WILL PERMIT-DESCRIP-TION OF THE LINE-NO MORE MONOPOLY OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORTH EASTHAM, Mass., Nov. 15, 1879. For two days a party of gentlemen have been anxiously watching from the shores of Cape Cod for the arrival of the steamship Faraday, which is engaged in laying the new Pouyer-Quertier cable, which is to connect the The party consists of George Van Chauvin, chief engineer and general manager of the company; Baron De Cambourg, secretary of the company; Count Don Hoff, of the German Legation at Washington; D. H. Bates, president of the American Union Telegraph Company, and others. At ten minutes to eight this morning the Faraday's hull came in sight on

Company, and others. At ten minutes to eight this morning the Faraday's hull came in sight on the horizon, making a straight course from the northeast. At fifteen minutes past ten she came to anchor about three-quarters of a mile off shore, in comparatively smooth water. A boat soon put off from the vessel to sound and make observations, and, after half an hour's cruise, returned. The sky was clear and the wind low, but gradually the wind increased in valceity and the sea became heavier, which increased the difficulties of landing. A large number of spectators gathered along the shore, expecting that a landing would be made, but they were disappointed, and after waiting a few hours many of them went away.

THE NEW LINE.

The site that has been selected for landing the cable is excellent. It is close by Nauset Light, in a sandy ravine which always swallows everything that is placed in it, and is excellent for protecting a wire. The cable was constructed by Siemens Brothers, of England, who also built the cable used by the Direct Company. It is considered heavier, stronger and more nearly perfect than any now used by other companies. This company is composed of French and American stockholders, the former holding the balance of power, and has a paid up capital of 42,000,000,, soon to be increased by the additional amount of 10,000,000. The title of the company is "Companie Francase du Telegraphe de Paris a New York," and its President is M. Pouyer-Quertier; Director General, Count Dillon; representative in America, G. Van Chauwin, and Baron Cambourg, secretary to above. The cable is to connect with the wires of the new American Union Telegraph Company of New York, which are rapidly being stretched all over the country, besides 10,000 miles acquired in Canada by purchase from the Dominnon Telegraph Company of New York, which are rapidly being stretched all over the company shall not consolitate or smalagamate with any other line, or combine therewith for the purpose of regulating rates. The cable now being laid by

DESCRIPITION OF THE NEW CABLE LINE.

[From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 14.]
Only a very few days more will elapse before the
new Ponyer-Quertier cable will have been laid, and a new through ocean connection be established be-tween North Eastham, a point near Provincetown, Cape Cod, and Brest, France. From North Eastham the land lines of the American Union Telegraph Company will afford shore transmission to all points in the United States and Canadas, and a well organized and perfect opposition will be established. By means of this opposition telegraph tolls will, necessarily, be reduced, and the public cannot fail to reap a great advantage. The Ponyer-Quertier Cable Company is composed of French and American stockholders, the former holding the balance of power, and has a paid up capital of 42,000,000 tranes, soon to be increased by the additional amount of 10,000,000 tranes. Its officers are practical men, experienced in telegraphy and in the management of telegraphic business with the outside world. The cable which is being laid was constructed by Siemens Brothers, of England, who also built the cable used by the Direct Company. It is considered heavier, stronger and more nearly perfect than any now used by other companies. The process of its building is especially adapted to secure these results. A central wire of copper is surrounded by ten copper wires, twisted, insuring absolute conductivity in all weather. For insulating purposes three envelopes of gutta perchasing process of the compound. An armor of steel wire for protection is outside the hemp, the wires composing the armor being laid in a peculiar manner, side by side, so that fractures seem almost impossible to occur. Surrounding the armor is another covering of manila hemp, saturated with an anti-corrosive compound, which makes assurance doubly sure that the cable will always be ready for use. The cable now being laid by the steamer Faraday extends from Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miqueion, and from St. Pierre to North Eastham, as stated. At its completion the Faraday will return to Brest, when another cable of similar character will be laid from Brest to Land's End, England, establishing a double line between this country and Europe. The prospect of a speedy arrival of the Faraday is excellent, and the company expresses itself confident that its connections by see and shore will be perfected before Christm Company will afford shore transmission to all points in the United States and Canadas, and a well organ-

## MR. HERMANN'S PERSECUTOR.

In the HERALD a short time ago a story appeare relating how a business man named Henry Her-mann had been arrested at the instance of a The case was dismissed, but came up again yester-He is a manufacturer of wainut furniture, and in August, 1878, while in his London office, in August, 1878, while in his London office, fire. Elizabeth Genster, the prisoner, called and asked to see Mr. Hermann, He replied that she was speaking to that gentleman, and thereupon she told a pitiful story or her husband's desertion of her ten years previous, and said she had good reason to believe that he had her husband in has employ in New York. A photograph of the missing man was produced and Mr. Hermann thought that he had seen the face before. So did his manager, who had been his foreman in this city, and who said the employes name was Gensler. Mr. Hermann wrote to New York and received a confirmatory reply. Mr. Hermann, then a widower, married recently and lives at No. 192 Chrystie street. One day a young man appeared before him at h s office and said his

work.

Some time after the manufacturer's neighbors began to tell him of a strange woman who had been circulating strains to the effect that he was her husband and had deserted her. Mrs. Hermann next became acquainted with the rumor and begged her husband to have his persecutor arcested. Detective Hess, finding that she lived at No. 139 Elizabeth street, took her into custody. Then the matter reached the Essex Market Court, and Mrs. Gensler was released on her promise to abandon her persecution of Hermann.

She was no sooner at liberty, however, than she again went among the neighbors repeating her annoying declarations, and even engaged counsel to commence proceedings for divorce against the manufacturer, who was served with a summous addressed to "John Gensler: or, as he calls himself, Henry Hermann." The persecuted man again caused her arrest and in the Essex Market Court yesterday the case was heard in the private examination room. The woman looked to be about forty-six or forty-seven years old. She again claimed that if Mr. Hermann's arm was bared the initials "J. G." would be found on it. Being convinced of her mistake she at last acknowledged it. Mr. Hermann said he believed she had been acting under the direction of blackmailers, who had given her funds to follow him from London.

Justice Duffy told the woman that she would be conveiled to furnish houds to keep the december of the conveiled to furnish houds to keep the december of the conveiled to furnish houds to keep the december of the december of the conveiled to furnish houds to keep the december of the decem

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Justice Duffy told the woman that she would be compelled to furnish bonds to keep the peace for six months. He then privately sent for the prison physician to have her mental condition examined.

#### OBITUARY.

MARSHAL OSORIO, BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Mail advices from Brazil announce the death last month of one of the principal heroes of the Para-guayan war, Marshal Manuel Luiz Osorio, Marquis of Herval, Senator and Minister of War.
The deceased Marshal was born in Rio
Grande do Sul, May 10, 1808, of obscure parentage, and entered the imperial military service
as a private soldier in 1823, in the first year of Brazilian independence. His military training was chiefly gained during the long struggle for independence made by his native province, he being a gailant officer on the Union side and, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1844. In the war against the Dictator Rosas, of Buenos Ayres, 1851-52, Colonel Osorie commanded the Second regiment of Rio Grande lancers, and gained a national reputation on the decisive battle field of Monte Caseros, February 3, 1852, by his gallantry in charging the Argentine batteries of thirty-six pieces. In 1864 he was offered the leadership in a proposed revolution for the independence of Rio Grande, but did not waver in his loyalty, though he had long been a prominent leader of the so-called "liberal" party, which concected that movement. He led the Braxilian vanguard in the invasion of Paraguay, in April, 1867, and commanded at the decisive battle of Avahy, December 11, 1863, when he was shot through the jaw while leading a charge on the Paraguayan front. He was thereby compelled to retire for a few months, but returned to the theatre of war the following year and commanded the First corps in its pursuit of Lopez through Northern Paraguay up to the death of the Dictator on the bank of the River Aquidaban, April 1, 1870. Osorie entered the war in 1865 with the rank of field marshal and baron, was made Lieutenant General and Viscount of Herval in 1867, and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of the same title on the couclusion of the war, of which he had been the most popular hero on the Braxilian side. In 1877 he was made a full Marshal and elected a Senator for his native province. On his arrival at Rio Janeiro in that year he was given one of the most brilliant receptions over tendered to a public man in Braxil. On the 6th of January, 1878, he entered the new liberal Cabinet as Minister of War, and his popularity was one of the strongest factors of the existing Ministry. His last act on his deathbed was to dictate a despatch to the President of the Council of Ministers tendering his resignation and urging the prompt completion of the Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo and Matto Grosso railways as military necessities. On h callant officer on the Union side and, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1844. In the

The venerable Peter Hay died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday morning, in the ninety-first leader of considerable prominence. He w joined a company of volunteers for service in the then pending war with Great Britain, and was sent to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, below Philadelphia. The fort was then occupied by a garrison of about fourteen men, and was the only defence of Philadelphia in that Camp Dupont, on the Delaware, below Wilmington, and remained in service until peace was declared. Since the death of Colonel John Thompson he had been president of the Pennsylvania Association of the Soldiers of 1812, and it was his habit never to miss a meeting of these veterans. He was present and presided over their deliberations at their last gathering, on the Fourth of July. He was the last surviving member of the Junior Artillerists, and was also a sergeant in the Northern Liberties artillery. In early life Mr. Hay learned the trade of a printer, and for many years was actively ongaged in the newspaper business. In 1815 he became associated with Dr. Jacob Frick in the proprietorship of the American Sentinel, a deliy paper, with which he remained connected as editor for twenty-five years, and which continued until the year 1847, when it was sold to the late Alexander Cummings and consolidated with his new journal, the Evening Bulletiss. and which continued until the year 1847, when it was sold to the late Alexander Cummings and consolidated with his new journal, the Evening Bulletin. In 1825, while residing in the district of the Northern Liberties, in the old county of Philadelphia, he was elected by the democratz to the State Legislature and served one year in the House. The following year he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served for four years, In 1835 Mr. Hay was appointed by Governor Wolf one of the Aldermen of Philadelphia, and held that position for a period of ten years. In 1855, shortly after the consolidation of the city, he was elected to the office of Alderman again, and held that position until after the adoption of the new constitution, which abolished the office, his term expiring on January 1, 1877. After retiring from the position of Alderman be continued in business up to the time of his death as a notary public. He also held a position in the Sheriff's office under Captain Henry Lelar.

FIELD MARSHAL JOSE LUIZ MENNA-BARRETO, Almost simultaneously with the death of Marsh Osorio, the Brazilian Minister of War, his distinuished associate in the Paraguayan war, Field Mar shai José Luiz Menns-Barreto, commander-in-chief of the Brazilian Army in Rio Grande do Sul, died at the capital of that Province, aged about fifty five

## A TERRIBLE FALL.

The ferry landing of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of Broadway, Williams-burg, was the scene of a serious casualty at of yesterday. The scaffold upon which five painters were at work upon the ceilin of a covered way recently erected broke and they fell to the ground. The names and residences of the injured workmen are as follows:-Cornelius Anderson, No. 59 South Second street; Peter Flood, No. 163 Madison street, this city; William Drummond, No. 239 First street; Wash-Drummond, No. 239 First street: Washington Walbridge, No. 79 South Eight street, and John Keeler, No. 253 Secont street. Anderson struck upon the side of his fac and body. His injuries are mainly internat, causin hemorrhage, besides a fracture of one jay and a probable rupture of the spleen. Floor fell upon Anderson, and after striking the dock fee foremost had both ankles fractured. He was also cut on the scalp. Drummond complained of a slight but troublesome pain in the abdomen immediately after he had failen. He concluded, as he was able twalk, that he would go home. A subsequent examination showed that he had been baily injured Walbridge had painful contusions on the left hip ame shoulder, but his injuries are comparatively slight as are those of Keeler, whose face and one arm were pruised. Anderson alone is in immediate danger of death.

## ALARMED CLERKS.

In view of the recent decision of the Police Board reduce the present clerical staff of the department conform to the diminished appropriation, wide spread consternation prevails among the present superfluous staff of sinecurists that for years has held fat offices at Police Headquarters. It is known that the Comptroller warned the Police Commissioners that in case they exceeded their appropriation "they would render themselves liable to indictment." The offence is defined by the law as a misdemeanor. Taking warning in time Mr. MacLean at the last session of the Board advocated a reduction in the salaries of the cierical staff and also the dismissal of many of the clerks. It is expected that at the next meeting of the Board, on Tuesday, a number of cierical heads will roll into Mr. MacLean's economica basket. That official has prepared a list of clerks whose services he proposes to dispense with. In the meantime the whole force of scribes is filled with fear and trembling, and political influence is actively invoked to retain them in office. that the Comptroller warned the Police Commis-

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"IL TROVATORE." Perhaps the management thought that after such musical feast as "Aida" on Friday night any sort of a cold lunch would do for Saturday, so "Tr healthy appetites, and went away with a feeling that they were partially but not entirely satisfied by the articles provided. There were those who objected to the repast, those who wished to have the entire company and the best opera in the entire repertoire at a mouthful best opera in the source repertore at a mountuit and these people grumbled at "Troyatore," grum-bled at aramburo and Adini, and declared that they should have heard new scores and all the old favorites for their money. There were others, good natured, contented old souls, who reminded the discontented ones that at least one of the old favorites was in the cast, and that as matinees are supposed to be a chear means of hearing opera they should be satisfied with even one favorite—in fact, that they should take pattern by the hero of the college song and not ex-pect too much operatic bread for the price of one operatic fish ball. And so, the contented old souls being in the majority, the house took every-thing as it came, and swallowed down whole anything that was artistically indigestible, while they regarded the favorites as choice morsels to be en-joyed slowly and gazed at repeatedly before being allowed to disappear. Consequently recalls frequent and praise of the good things lavish. As each one of the cast has lately been heard in

this city and Brooklyn, in their parts, there is little new to say as to yesterday's performance. Mme.
Adini was somewhat better as Leonora than on last
Friday week, but still was entirely unequal to the
part, being too deficient in voice to sing with new to say as to yesterday's performance. Mme. Adini was somewhat better as Leonora than on last Friday week, but still was entirely unequal to the part, being too deficient in voice to sing with such a company as supported or rather overpowered her, and not possessed of the vocal facility and finish to do herself or the composer thorough justice. She looked the character well, acted it with a certain degree of appropriate geature and pose and with the best of intentions; but as voice and method are positively requisite for any artistic musical effort, she was lacking in the first essentials. She was quieter, steadier it might be said; she did not, in singing, flutter along the staff quite as much as usual, but there was still a marked absence of finished, scholarly delivery of the notes. The "Tacca la notic" in act first was an improvement in a measure, though there was faulty phrasing in it; the opening bars of the allegrowere sung with more power than formerly, but the concluding phrases were carelessly executed. In the finale of the second act Mme. Adini was much more effective than we have before known her to be in concerted music, and her increased power allowed of a general toning up of all the voices. She was unequal to the "D'amor sull' ali" except in the introductory, which she sang fairly, while the duo with the Count went tolerably, the allegro, as before, being better sung than the andante, the former being about the best bit of work done by Mme. Adini during the afternoon. The rest of the music which she sang was on a par with her former efforts in the same direction.

Signor Aramburo's voice was more pleasant than when he first attempted the part of Maurico; but though he may improve greatly, and succeed in softening somewhat the rougher tones of his voice, it is not in the nature of his voice, it is not in the nature of his organ to sing with effect such tenor scores as those of "Lucia" or "Trovators." Yesterday all the brilliant points which he can make in the upper notes were accomplished, and

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. John Gilbert is rapidly recovering.
"Our Girls," at Wallack's, has proved a winning

"Fatinitza" will be the feature at the Standard Theatre during the week.

At the Jersey City Academy of Music "Divorce" is

underlined for to-morrow evening.

The New York Aquarium, as usual, presents a programme that is full of interest to the little folks.

The legend on the outer walls of Abbey's Theatre is "Standing room only." "Fritz" is scoring his usual success.

the Academy of Music for the week. Wednesday is an "Aïda" night.

ciety will take place this evening at their hall on East Fourth street. Mr. Charles Thorne, Jr., will appear at the Novelty

Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow evening, in The Church Choir Pinsfore Company at the new Broadway Opera House are winning fresh laurela

Both soli and chorus are in excellent form. "The Octoroon" will be produced at Haverly's Theatre to-morrow night. The play is replete with effective situations, well calculated to attract the

Theatre, is a play that has made one of the dramatio hits of the season. The houses are always

To-morrow evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a new emotional drama, entitled "Self-Conquest," will be produced. It is an adaptation from Wilkie

Collins' novel, "Frozen Deep." Lent's New York Circus is one of the best shows of the kind that we have had in New York. The eques trian and gymnastic acts are dashing and the specialty performances entertaining.
"The Galley Slave," Mr. Bartley Campbell's play,

will be produced at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. It is said that unusual effort has been expended in making the scenery effective. far proved to be one of Mr. Daly's best production of the season. He has in store, however, other equally good works, of which due notice will be

iven hereafter.

At the Academy of Music this evening Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be presented with the full force of an orchestra and with such strong artistes as Mile. Valleria, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signore

Campanini and Galassi and Horr Bebrons.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore will give another of his grand Sunday evening concerts to-night at the Opera House. He has secured the services of a num-ber of excellent soloists, but even without them is is a pleasure well worth the money to listen to his

superb band. At the Brooklyn Park Theatre Colonel Sinn is pro senting a series of attractive entertainments, in which the prominent "stars" appear. He opens to-morrow evening with Robson and Crane, in "Our Bachelors," one of the most humorous plays on the stage. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, they

The new hall or garden at Koster & Bial's music salon, on Twenty-third street, will be thrown open to the public to-morrow. It is, doubtless, one of the most beautiful places in New York to which ladies and gentlemen may resort for an hour of rest or leisure and enjoy the best of music as rendered by the orchestra under the manager of Mr. Rudoiph Bial.

## PHOTO-GRECIAN ART.

The testimony in the case of Henry F. Herr, prohis former partner, Warren C. Kellog, with false pretences, was concluded before Justice Duffy in Essex Market Court yesterday. Professor I. M. Miles, of Philadelphia, said he was an expert in colors and that Herr's paints st to pupils for \$4 80 were worth that much. With to pupils for \$4 80 were worth that much. Witness believed Herr was upright and honest. Miss Hyate was a pupil of Herr, who, she said, always treated her in a gentlemanly way. She gave up the art of photo-Grecian 'painting because she became satisfied that ahe could not learn it. Mrs. Williams, a widow and a pupil of Herr, said that she had received money from him for over fitty photographs. Specimens of her work were shown the magistrate. Mrs. Herr, wite of the defendant, said that she learned the art in a week. It was not a difficult matter, but some of her husband's pupils were often very stupid.

A witness for the defence swore emphatically that Mrs. Herr told her she (Mrs. Herr) had taken a long time to learn the art and that it was very difficult. Herr then, in presence of the Court, painted a picture on glass, in brilliant colors. Justice Duffy said his decision would be given next Monday.